THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1833. NUMBER 86.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartne ship heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;

All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN.
THOMAS MILLER.

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞ N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

march 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,

Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continue to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next: and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley*, where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable erms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

New Series—Vol. XI, No. 4.—April, 1833.

CONTENTS.

OXY Hydrogen Jet of Professor Hare, claimed by Professor Danieli; Preventing Sparks from Locomotive Engine Flues.

Franklin Institute.—Monthly Conversation Meeting.

American Patents.—List of Patents for October, 1832, with remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For Hulling Clover, &c., Faber's; for manufacturing Axes, Collins'; for an improved Plough, Davis's.

Translations.—List of French Patents; Lafonde on the Art of Glass Blowing; Stopcock of Glass Plates; Ivory preserved from becoming yellow.

Selections.—Aiken on Pottery; Diving Operations of Mr. Deane; Booth on Wethersdett's Sheathing for Ships; Comet Steam Engine; Advantages of Railroads; Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine; Iron and Steel, improved when buried in the earth; Hancock's Steam Coach at Brighton; Accident from Hancock's Steam Carriage; Kyan's remedy for the Dry Rot; Improved Leading Blocks; Consumption of Silk; Domestic Yeast; Caoutchouc; Hot Air Blast.

Popular Science.—Deceptions by the Concave Mirror, from Brewster's Natural Magic; Magic Lantern, from do.; Tambouring, from do.; Art of Breathing Flame, from do.

Meteorological Observations for February—with a Copperplate.

☞ Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,

July 2, 1833. 73 Wood street.

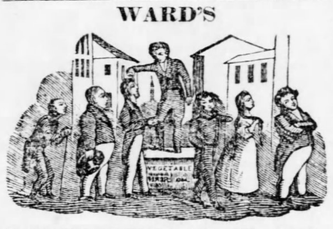
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co. of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

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April 30—tf.

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May 24, 1833.

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July 9, 1833—2t

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The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

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*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN,

AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

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*** *Agents will be allowed a liberal commission.*

May 14, 1833.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *M'Kee & Graham*, Hatters, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons, indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, who will be found at the old stand, in the Diamond, and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same for settlement.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

June 14, 1833—6mo.

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Also, a general assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, which they will dispose of, on the most favorable terms. Orders from a distance, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

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June 14, 1833—6m.

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D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞ The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times. June 11, 1833—tf

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POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

In looking over the London Court Magazine for May, we discovered the following seasonable effusion. We copy it for the gratification of our readers, confessing that in affording *them* the pleasure of such a treat, we have also a selfish delight in writing the amiable author our "friend"—a title the more gratifying to us, that his poetry is always the vehicle of pure morals and elevated thought.

SUMMER.

The Spring's fair promise melted into thee,
Fair Summer, and thy gentle reign is here:—
Thy emerald robes are on each heavy tree,—
In the blue sky thy voice is rich and clear;
And the free brooks have songs to bless thy reign—
They leap in music midst thy bright domain.

The gales that wander from the unbounded west,
Are burthened with the breath of countless fields;
They teem with incense from the green earth's breast
That up to heaven its grateful odor yields,
Bearing sweet hymns of praise from many a bird
By Nature's aspect into rapture stirr'd.

In such a scene, the sun illumin'd heart
Bounds like a prisoner in his narrow cell,
When through its bars the morning glories dart,
And forest anthems in his hearing swell:
And like the heaving of the voiceful sea,
His panting bosom labors to be free.

Thus, gazing on thy void and sapphire sky,
Oh, Summer! in my inmost soul arise
Uplifted thoughts, to which the woods reply,
And the bland air, with its soft melodies,
Till, basking in some vision's glorious ray,
I long for eagles' plumes to flee away.

I long to cast this cumbrous clay aside,
And the impure, unholy thoughts, that cling
To the sad bosom, torn with care and pride;—
I would soar upward on unfetter'd wing,
Far through the chambers of the peaceful skies,
Where the high fount of Summer's brightness lies.

WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Philadelphia, 1833.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The following lines were written by the old English poet Shirley, on the death of Charles I.

The glories of our mortal state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate;
Death lays his icy hand on kings:
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield;
They tame but one another still:
Early or late,
They stood to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow:
Then boast no more your mighty deeds,
Upon death's purple altar now,
See where the victor victim bleeds:
Your heads must come
To the cold tomb,—
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Bell's Messenger.

Mr. Stanley's measure of Emancipation, and the admirable speech with which he introduced it, are the subjects of general conversation, and we trust that the West India proprietors will see the policy of offering no opposition to the plan. Surely they have obtained better terms than they had any reason to expect, and are indebted to government for a measure of liberality and consideration, which the majority of the country would scarcely have consented to give them. If these planters and proprietors had been left to themselves, what must have become of them? Bankruptcy and distress beset them at home, and rivalry and competition pressed them down in every market of Europe. Every year they were growing worse: insolvency advanced with more rapid strides; and instead of obtaining pity for their distresses, the public indignation was hourly gaining strength against them for their monstrous and absurd resistance to the common principles of humanity. The appeal which they made to acts of Parliament, as guaranteeing the slave trade, were considered like the titles which the boroughmongers set up to those corrupt political stews which they called their family seats; or perhaps, they might be likened to some of the bargains, made by the foul fiends with their victims, which we read of in German romances. Such acts of Parliament (if indeed they exist at all in the construction which the planters put upon them) were considered by the nation and the people at large as contracts disgracefully recognizing a trade which no law could warrant—and therefore as having no binding legal force on the present generation.

In such a state of things what had the West India planters to expect at home, if government had been passive and silent on this grand concern of our native character? They must have wasted and pined away in hopeless and unpitied misery, and in merited contempt; whilst abroad, the incendiary torch would have been hurled into every sugar warehouse and plantation, and their lives momentarily endangered by the insurrection of their oppressed slaves. Surely, therefore, it only remains for the West India proprietors to be grateful for the beneficent measure which ministers have originated. They will be treated under this measure with more than justice; they will be paid with the heaped bushel—the full measure of generosity will accompany the discharge toward them, of that which nothing but candor and compassion could recognize as a debt from the people of Great Britain.

The loan and compensation of fifteen millions is, in truth, a free will offering to the West India proprietors, not as a sum which they are in a condition of claiming, but as a bounty which we voluntarily pay.

We repeat, that under the operation of the present system, no power on earth could have arrested the planter's ruin for the next three years: they were falling in a ratio, not only accelerated by the weight of their own difficulties, but by the moral force of public indignation, which was clinging to their necks, and dragging them to the ground. Their estates were, in truth, almost considered as of no price in the market, and no man would have stepped forward and given twenty five pounds in currency for any slave on their plantations, with such title as they could make to him and his services. Under such circumstances, government has stepped forward and proposed to give them ten years purchase of the net proceeds of their estates; to secure them three fourths of the labor of their slaves, under the name of apprentices, for twelve years; and has still continued to them the monopoly of the home market; and yet some of the imprudent advocates of the West India interest call this plan a confiscation.

Again we say, let the colonist be thankful, and accept the boon which government offers with gratitude.

The ministerial plan, in our own opinion, though somewhat complex, will accomplish the desired end of safe and effectual emancipation, without risk to the quiet of the colonies, or the effectual interests of the slaves. Upon this subject we refer our readers to an admirable letter in our *Messenger* of this day, signed "Britannus." It is addressed to Mr. Wilberforce, and proposes amendments in the ministerial plan worthy of the most serious attention.

From a Late London paper.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

An elaborate paper prepared in the foreign office has been laid before Parliament, which decides the question as to the comparative productions of the American gold and silver mines during the last ten years, ending with 1829, and the periods immediately preceding. This return exhibits a material falling off; and although much of the diminution may, perhaps, fairly be attributed to the unsettled state of the countries in which the mines are situated, still there is abundant reason for concluding that the source itself is approaching to exhaustion. From this curious document we make the following abstract:—From 1790 to 1809, the mines of Mexico yielded gold of the value of 4,523,378*l*, silver 94,429,303*l*; those of Panama, gold 223,518*l*, silver—; Chili, gold 863,974*l*, silver, 944,736; Buenos Ayres, gold 1,862,955*l*, silver 19,286,830*l*. From 1810 to 1821, Mexico yielded gold 1,913,075*l*, silver 45,388,729*l*; Panama, gold 23,603*l*, silver—; Chili, gold 1,904,514*l*, silver 878,188*l*; Buenos Ayres, gold 2,161,940*l*, silver 7,895,842*l*; Russia, gold 3,703,743, silver 1,502,981*l*. The returns from Monte Video are too vague to lead to any safe results. The comparative increase or decrease in periods often years is as follows:—Mexico from 1700 to 1799 and 1800 to 1809, in gold an increase of 16 1-10th, in silver a decrease of 2 2-5ths, on the whole a decrease of 1 3-5ths, as compared with the first period; from 1810 to 1819, in gold a decrease of 30, of silver a decrease of 48 3-5ths, on the whole a decrease of 47 4-5ths as compared with the first period; from 1820 to 1829, in gold a decrease of 78 7-10ths, silver a decrease of 56 2-5ths, on the whole a decrease of 57 2-5ths as compared with the first period. Panama from 1790 to 1799 and 1800 to 1809, in gold a decrease of 11 7-10ths as compared with the first period; from 1810 to 1819, a decrease of 93 3-10ths; 1820 to 1829, a decrease of 86 4-5ths. Chili from 1790 to 1799 and 1800 to 1809, in gold an increase of 65 4-4ths, silver a decrease of 31, on the whole an increase of 43-5ths, 1810 to 1819, in gold an increase of 330¼, silver an increase of 30 4-5ths, on the whole an increase of 148 3-5ths; 1820 to 1829, in gold an increase of 55 2-5ths, silver a decrease of 81 3-10ths, on the whole a decrease of 31 9-60ths. Buenos Ayres 1790 to 1799 and 1800 to 1809, in gold an increase of 45 4-5ths, silver a decrease of 23 4-5ths, on the whole a decrease of 19 1-5th; 1809 to 1819, in gold an increase of 42 3-5ths, silver a decrease of 51, on the whole a decrease of 51 1-2; 1820 to 1829, in gold an increase of 42 3-5ths silver a decrease of 70, on the whole a decrease of 62 3-5ths. From 1820 to 1829 Russia produced in gold 3,703,743*l*., in silver 1,502,981*l*. On the produce of the whole of these mines therefore from 1790 to 1799, and from 1800 to 1809 there has been, as compared with the first period, in gold an increase of 26 4-5ths, silver a decrease of 6 3-5ths, on the whole a decrease of 4 4-5ths; from 1810 to 1810, in gold an increase of 20 2-5ths, silver a decrease of 45 4-5ths; and from 1820 to 1829, in gold an increase of 74 3-5ths, silver a decrease of 56 3-5ths, and on the whole a decrease of 49 7-10ths.

CAUSE OF DEW.

Let us now exemplify this inductive search for a cause by one general example: suppose *dew* were the phenomenon proposed, whose cause we would know. In the first place, we must separate dew from rain and the moisture of fogs, and limit the application of the term to what is really meant, which is, the spontaneous appearance of moisture on substances exposed in the open air, when no rain or *visible* wet is falling. Now, here we have analogous phenomena in the moisture which bedews a cold metal or stone when we breathe upon it; that which appears on a glass of water fresh from the well in hot weather; that which appears on the *inside* of windows when sudden rain or hail chills the external air; that which runs down our walls when, after a long frost, a warm moist thaw comes on: all these instances agree in one point, the coldness of the object dewed, in comparison with the air in contact with it.

But in the case of the night dew, is this a *real cause*?—is it a fact that the object dewed *is* colder than the air? Certainly not, one would at first be inclined to say; for what is to *make* it so? But the analogies are cogent and unanimous; and, therefore, we are not to discard their indications; and, besides, the experiment is easy: we have only to lay a thermometer in contact with the dewed substance, and hang one at a little distance above it out of reach of its influence. The experiment has been therefore made; the question has been asked, and the answer has been invariably in the *affirmative*. Whenever an object contracts dew, *it is* colder than the air. Here, then, we have *an invariable concomitant* circumstance: but is this chill an effect of dew, or its cause? That dews are accompanied with a chill is a common remark; but vulgar prejudice would make the cold the *effect* rather than the cause. We must, therefore, collect more facts, or, which comes to the same thing, vary the circumstances; since every instance in which the circumstances differ is a fresh fact; and, especially, we must note the contrary or negative cases, *i. e.* where no dew is produced.

Now, 1st, no dew is produced on the surface of *polished metals*, but it *is* very copiously on glass, both exposed with their faces upwards, and in some cases the under side of a horizontal plate of glass is also dewed; which last circumstance excludes the *fall* of moisture from the sky in an invisible form, which would naturally suggest itself as a cause. In the cases of polished metal and polished glass, the contrast shows evidently that the *substance* has much to do with the phenomenon; therefore, let the substance *alone* be diversified as much as possible, by exposing polished surfaces of various kinds. This done, *a scale of intensity* becomes obvious. Those polished substances are found to be most strongly dewed, which conduct heat worst; whilst those which conduct well, resist dew most effectually. Here we encounter a *law* of the first degree of generality. But, if we expose rough surfaces, instead of polished, we sometimes find this law interfered with. Thus, roughened iron, especially if painted over or blackened, becomes dewed sooner than varnished paper: the kind of *surface*, therefore, has a great influence. Expose, then, the *same* material in very diversified states as to surface, and another scale of intensity becomes at once apparent; those *surfaces* which *part with their heat* most readily by radiation are found to contract dew most copiously: and thus we have detected another law of the same generality with the former, by a comparison of two classes of facts, one relating to dew, the other to the radiation of heat from surfaces. Again, the influence ascertained to exist of *substance* and *surface* leads us to consider that of *texture:* and here, again, we are presented on trial with remarkable differences, and with a third *scale of intensity*, pointing out substances of a close, firm texture, such as stones, metals, &c., as unfavorable, but those of a loose one, as cloth, wool, velvet, cider down, cotton, &c., as eminently favorable, to the contraction of dew: and these are precisely those which are best adapted for clothing, or for impeding the free passage of heat from the skin into the air, so as to allow their outer surfaces to be very cold while they remain warm within.

Lastly, among the negative instances, it is observed, that dew is never copiously deposited in situations much screened from the open sky, and not at all in *a cloudy night;* but if the clouds withdraw, even for a few minutes, and leave a clear opening, a deposition of dew presently begins, and goes on increasing. Here, then, a cause is distinctly pointed out by its antecedence to the effect in question. A clear view of the cloudless sky, then, is an essential condition, or, which comes to the same thing, clouds or surrounding objects act as *opposing causes*. This is so much the case, that dew formed in clear intervals will often even evaporate again when the sky becomes thickly overcast.

When we now come to assemble these partial inductions so as to raise from them a general conclusion, we consider, 1st, That all the conclusions we have come to have a reference to that first general fact—the cooling of the exposed surface of the body dewed below the temperature of the air. Those surfaces which part with their heat outwards most readily, and have it supplied from within most slowly, will, of course, become coldest, if there be an opportunity for their heat to escape, and not be restored to them from without. Now, a clear sky affords such an opportunity. It is a law well known to those who are conversant with the nature of heat, that heat is constantly escaping from *all bodies* in rays, or by *radiation*, but is as constantly restored to them by the similar radiation of others surrounding them. Clouds and surrounding objects, therefore, act as opposing causes by replacing the whole or a great part of the heat so radiated away, which can escape effectually, without being replaced, only through openings into infinite space. Thus, at length, we arrive at the general proximate cause of dew, in the cooling of the dewed surface by radiation faster than its heat can be restored to it, by communication with the ground, or by counterradiation; so as to become colder than the air, and thereby to cause a condensation of its moisture.

EXTRAORDINARY INDIAN CEREMONY.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

The following extraordinary account of an Indian ceremony is related by Mr. Catlin, who was an eye witness last summer in one of the Mandan villages. The object is to propitiate the favor of the "Great Spirit," especially in hunting, by doing penance for the sins of the preceding season. We extract it from Thatcher's Indian Traits.

In the centre of this village, (says our traveler, is a circular area of one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, which is kept vacant for all public ceremonies. One of the Lodges fronting this circle is called the *Medicine Lodge*, being seventy five feet in diameter, and never opened except for the performance of some of their mysteries of *medicine*.

On the morning of the day previous to the commencement of these ceremonies, there appears on the prairies, at a distance, a man whom they all recognize as (Nu-mohk-muck-a-nah) *the first* or *only man*, who by slow degrees approaches and enters the village with a great deal of form and parade, as if he had just arrived from the West. His body is painted red, his robe is of four white wolf skins, his head dress of two raven skins, and in his hand he holds a pipe of huge dimensions. At his approach, the medicine lodge is thrown open, and prepared by covering the floor of it with the branches of green willow, perfuming it with the most fragrant herbs which can be collected, and placing in several parts of it a curious display of bones and human skulls. During this preparation he visits every lodge in the village, and demands from every one a knife, or other edged tool, which is readily given to be sacrificed, for he says, "with these things the great canoe (the Ark) was built."

At sun rise on the following morning, the First Man opens and enters the medicine lodge. After him follow a number of young men, who are to do penance by inflicting tortures upon their own persons. They are almost entirely naked, and their bodies painted with clay—some yellow, some white, some red. Each one brings with him his arms and medicine or *charm*—the first, consisting of his bow and quiver, shield, or arrow fencer, lance, &c., and the latter, of the animals or birds, dried, stuffed, and ornamented in a variety of ways. These are suspended over the heads of their appropriate owners, who lie at equal distances around the sides of the lodge. Soon after enters the conductor of the ceremonies, his body painted yellow, a leather apron or girdle about, his body painted yellow, a leather apron or girdle about his loins, and his cap of white buffalo skin. He receives the large pipe from the other, who leaves the lodge and immediately returns again to the West, and does not again make his approach until the next annual celebration. This man, after receiving the pipe, is considered the greatest medicine man in the village, and is master of the ceremonies of the occasion. He takes charge of the lodge, remaining in it four days and four nights without eating or drinking, (during the whole of which time he is crying and wailing at a most hideous rate) and strictly guarding the penitents, who are under his care, and not allowed to leave the lodge, or to partake of food or drink.

During the first days, there are a great variety of dances, and curious songs, performed in front of the medicine lodge, by persons fantastically dressed, and painted for the purpose, around a curb of six feet in diameter, and ten feet in height, which stands in front of the medicine lodge, containing some of their most sacred medicines, and preserved as the symbol of the Ark, or 'great canoe.' On the first day they dance four times: on the second, eight: on the third, twelve: and on the fourth day, sixteen times.

The principal actors in these scenes, are eight men, naked—their bodies painted black—with a buffalo skin, with horns on, thrown over them, their bodies in a horizontal position, and a wreath of willows in each hand as they perform the "buffalo dance;" next, two men, naked—their bodies painted black—with the skin of a grisly bear thrown over them, intended to represent that animal: two boys, naked—their bodies and faces black, and spotted with white, representing the sky or firmament: two boys—naked bodies, and faces red, with stripes of white, up and down, representing ghosts; two men, naked—bodies black, and heads white, representing the bald eagle; a great number of boys—bodies yellow, head and feet white, called *cabri*, or antelope; and finally, four very aged men, with sacks of water on which they beat with a stick, in time with the other music. These sacks are made of the skin of a buffalo's neck, in the form of a large tortoise, which they admirably represent; each containing several gallons of water, which has been tightly enclosed in them from time immemorial, and which, from their veneration, they cannot venture to change. Two men, with a rattle in each hand, violently shaken as an accompaniment to their voices, make all the music for a variety of strange dances and manœuvres too numerous to mention.

On the third day, and during these dancing scenes, the whole village appears to be suddenly thrown into the greatest consternation by the appearance of a man who is running about the prairie, apparently in great trouble, and gradually approaching the village, which he at length enters, running through every part of it as if he were in great distress. His body is entirely naked, and painted black; his face frightfully indented with white and red; and in his hand a long rod or wand painted white. He is called the *Evil Spirit*. He runs into the lodges and out again with the greatest eagerness, as if intent upon some mischief, but is as often driven back by the great medicine pipe of the master of ceremonies, who continually thrusts it between him and the females who are running and screaming for protection. His wand is wrested from him at length, and the village again restored to tranquillity.

On the fourth day, a scene is enacted, by the penitents, compared to which, all that had passed before, is mere pastime. Exhausted by fasting and thirsting for four days and nights, one of these poor fellows walks near the centre of the lodge. There, resting upon his knees, with his head inclined downwards, he submits to the operation of those appointed to perform these acts of cruelty. They take up between the thumb and finger, an inch and a half of skin and flesh, with a portion of muscle, on the back side of each shoulder, and force a large dull knife through it. After this is withdrawn, splints, of the size of a man's thumb, are forced through them, to which are attached a couple of cords, descending from the top of the lodge; and by these he is drawn up till his feet are nearly raised from the ground. In the same manner, splints or arrows are put through the arms below the shoulder, below the elbow, on the thighs, and below the knees; and attached to these splints are his bow and quiver, his shield, his lance, and medicine bags, with several heads and horns of buffaloes.

He is now gradually raised by the cords until all these weights are free, and his feet six or seven feet above the ground. In this condition, with the blood flowing in streams from his hands and feet, he hangs in the most exquisite agony, uttering, in pitiful groans and cries, his earnest prayers to the Great Spirit to spare his life—to forgive his sins—and that he may be successful in battle, and always have buffalo in abundance for his subsistence. As soon as one is thus suspended, the same horrid operation is performed on others; and none of them were, in the case witnessed by Mr. Catlin, let down until all appearance of life had disappeared. They were then dropped upon the ground, and left to rise as they might.

When they were able to do this, they advanced to another part of the lodge, and sacrificed one, two, or three fingers by laying them on the skull of a buffalo's head, to be struck off by a hatchet. They are then led out in front of the lodge, with all their weights dragging after them, where, in the circular area, in presence of the whole village, a scene takes place of a still more appalling nature. Around their emblem of the ark a hundred or more young men, naked, holding each other by the hand, their bodies painted in all varieties of colors and curious forms, commence a circular movement with the greatest velocity possible, uniting their voices in the most piercing yells of lamentation. Outside of this circle are led the bleeding penitents, each one with an athletic man on each side of him, who take them by a leathern thong fastened around the wrist, and running round with all speed violently urge them forward, until, from weakness and exhaustion, they begin to falter, and at length sink down into the dirt. There they are still dragged until all appearance of life is gone, for the second time.

While lying in this condition many fine presents of robes, guns, and even horses, are brought and placed by them. These their squaws stand ready to carry off, but the sufferers themselves are left to recover their senses and return home without the slightest assistance from their friends.

FROM LIBERIA.

We are indebted to Mr. Williams, Lieut. Gov., and Mr. Rogers, High Sheriff of Liberia, who arrived on Monday in the ship Jupiter, from Liberia, for the following interesting account:—

"The colony, at the time they left, contained upwards of 3000 inhabitants, and 250 dwelling houses; 5 churches and meeting houses, viz: Episcopalians; Presbyterians, Methodist, and Moravians; an academy and several schools. The colony is governed by a Governor appointed by the Board of Managers at Washington—a Lieutenant Governor and two Council, elected by the people once in each year—and the people contented and happy. It is gratifying to state, that there are only 2 persons in 3000 who are intemperate. Wheat and rye have not yet been tried sufficiently to test the quality of the growth. Indian corn grows well, but lessens in size both in ear and stalk. Almost all the vegetables of this country grow well there. They have one schooner of 60 tons, one of 40, and one of 5 or 6 tons, belonging to the place, and will soon build some others. The natives in the interior have lately been very quiet. The staple of the country is rice, which is plenty and good—cotton, which is plenty and good—cotton, which is spontaneous, long and fine texture; and a person from the South has undertaken to bring it to more perfection.

Messrs. Williams and Rogers will proceed on to Washington immediately, to confer with the Board of Managers on the propriety of allowing the colonists to choose all their officers, and to make other such alterations in their constitution as is considered necessary. The place is very healthy.—*N. Y. Trac.*

From the Montreal Herald.

WRECK OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

We have had an interview with Mr. Robert Davidson, from the vicinity of Moneymore, county of Londonderry, one of the surviving passengers of the unfortunate crew of the Lady of the Lake, from Belfast, from whom we learn that in addition to the fifteen passengers brought to Quebec, whose names were given in a previous number, twenty one were carried safely into St. Johns, N. F., and one carried home to England. The following are the names of the passengers saved, and carried into St. Johns:—

William Armstrong, County Tyrone; Charles M'Auley, Ballymoney, County Antrim; John Baird, do.; J. and R. Griffin, do.; Robert Davidson and wife, Moneymore, and Steward of the Lady of the Lake, [name not known,] James M'Cartney, of Caledene—Marshall, blacksmith [former residence unknown,] Alexander Acheson, Stewartstown, county Tyrone; Charles Rice, Ballyloghim, near Dungannon; M. Turner, mate of the brig; Francis Mullins, a sailor; Henry Wright, son of Samuel Wright, Esquire, of Cookstown, and one aged man, whose name, together with the other survivors, are forgotten by our informant.

On the morning of the 11th May, the weather being calm, the vessel was surrounded with ice. The passengers discovered a number of human beings, about eleven in number, on the ice, some standing, some lying, and sitting. They implored the Captain to permit them to put out with a boat for their relief; but he, being in a state of intoxication, refused to do so. In less than half an hour after these unfortunates had disappeared, the Lady of the Lake was struck with the ice, and went down, as before stated, in about 25 minutes.

The Captain put out from the vessel in the long boat, and our informant, finding the boat about to leave, jumped overboard with his wife and child, and swam to the boat: the child was lost, but the parents were saved. There were in all, 32 persons in the boat (without oars,) with the Captain who after two days fell in with the Harvest Home, of Newcastle, came alongside, and nearly all of them got on board; but immediately discovered her Captain and crew hastening into their boat at the stern as she was sinking rapidly. Captain Grant then pushed off with his boat, leaving thirteen of his fellow sufferers on the sinking vessel, and putting out with the 19 in a boat that had safely weathered out two days, with 32 on board, without oars. Our informant having found two oars and a bag of biscuit on board the Harvest Home, held them up, and stipulated to be taken on board for giving the valuable article; but the moment they were thrown into the boat, Captain G. pushed off, and left him. Four young men then jumped from the bowsprit of the Harvest Home, and swam to the boat, but they were not taken in; when they laid hold of the edge of the boat he struck their hand with the oar till they could not retain their grip any longer, and, on their renewing their hold with the uninjured hand, the oar was used in the same manner, till they sunk to rise no more: two of the unfortunate persons who thus perished, were named John Wilson and John Turner. It ought to be borne in mind that at this time there were thirteen persons less in the boat, than during the two previous days, and she was provided with two oars and biscuit.

The sufferers abandoned on the deck of the Harvest Home, launched one of her boats, yet remaining on the deck, and put away from the sinking vessel. The Captain refused to put back, to instruct them in launching the boat, though imploringly entreated to do so. As soon as the Harvest Home was abandoned, Capt. Grant put back to her, and took several articles out of the wreck, but on perceiving the boat in which our informant was, approaching, he called out to those on the deck, "there they are—come down," and getting all into the boat, rowed away. Our informant remained in the open boat for five days, weather very cold, half clothed, some of the females having no wearing apparel, but chemise and petticoat, and were picked up by the Messenger, Captain Stabbs, who also picked up the jolly boat of the Lady of the Lake, in which were the mate and seven others, making in all twenty one persons. The Captain of the Messenger treated them with great kindness, waited on them, and prescribed for them, placing every comfort his vessel afforded at their command. The steward of the Lady of the Lake lost both his legs by the frost, and several of the survivors suffered slightly from the cold.

The following persons have been named as being among those that perished:—

W. Stevenson, county Tyrone; D. Brady, do.; Maria Brady and sisters, do.; Mariam Brady, do.' Wm. Greer, do., with his wife and 8 children; Robert Duffey, do.; Thos. Kennybrock, do.; Rich. Sellers, two Fergusons, girls, Ardtray, do; James Simmons and nine of his family; Strong Dennon, Jas. Dennon, Mary Atcheson, county Tyrone; Mr. Boyd, with his wife and sister in law; John Baily, with his wife and six of his family; John Aiken, and his brother; the two Brooke's, with one wife; two Cox's, young women; Jas. Crosson, Alexander M'Nicholls, and his wife; Thos. Egleson; W. Robinson, and his wife; Walter Riddell, Hamilton Cooper, and eight in family; John Jordan, and wife; Mark Forbes, James Frizzell, Anne Whitley, and 6 in family; John M'Marter, Jos. Quinn, and six in family; Catharine Cross, Mary Anne Cross, John Wilson, and his wife; James Mefae, and his wife and children; Ann Macauley, and four children; Ann Griffen, and two children; Margaret Rankin, and one daughter; Job Killey, and his wife and child; Archibald M'Gahon, and his wife and child; John Turner, Robert Wilson, of Ardtray, county Tyrone; two M'Keowens, females, from theÆrie, near Coagh, county Tyrone; M. Donley, county Tyrone; —— Parke, Esq., Merchant, from Belfast; (brother of George H. Parke, of Quebec;) and a Mr. Robinson, his wife and 5 children, in all at least 128 souls. Mr. Robinson had been in Canada previously, and had returned to Ireland for his wife and family. His place of settlement was some where near York, U.C. Mr. Simons was a gentleman of considerable wealth, a large sum in gold, and an extensive outfit have gone down with him. One of his sons, whom business prevented from sailing in the Lady of the Lake, has since arrived, and finds himself the melancholy survivor of an amiable and beloved family.

Our informant declares that at the time of the accident the captain and second mate were intoxicated, and that the person on watch was not on the look out, but laid on his breast on the deck, talking through the hatchway to the passengers below. The whole number of passengers was 235, not including infants on the breast. The whole number saved is 36, making the loss of lives to exceed 200.

NEW YORK, July 4.

By a letter from Connecticut, to a gentleman in this city, we learn that Miss Crandall, the teacher of a school for colored children and youth, at Canterbury, has been prosecuted under the late Legislative act of that State, for instructing pupils of that description, and had been bound over to answer for the offence before the Court, and, for want of bail, committed to prison. We shall be much surprized if the constitutionality of this act is not speedily put in a train for adjudication before the proper tribunal. We entertain no doubt of the result. We do not believe it can stand the test of judicial examination.

Arrest of a Foreign Fugitive.—One of the passengers in the ship Helen, which arrived here recently from Liverpool, disappeared rather singularly soon after reaching this port; but was sought for soon after as a fugitive from justice in England, a passenger who arrived in the Silas Richards, soon after him, representing that he had defrauded the house of Wm. Robert Baird, of Liverpool, out of £660 sterling, and a London house, by drawing on them for that amount, after falsely informing them that he had shipped a cargo of oats to them from Sligo.

On landing, the fugitive in question, whose name is Redmond J. O. Donavan, took lodgings at Congress Hall, but having left there before the arrival of Mr. Waddell, his pursuer; he was not found without some difficulty, but at length seized, and committed to prison. It having been ascertained that he had lodged at Mr. Fountain's, on Staten Island, two of the police officers visited the house, and found a trunk containing a bank book, which proved that he had deposited $8,000 in the Branch Bank, on the 28th ult., in the name of John Dillon. This he had previously deposited and drawn under the name of Gogan. He had before exchanged his gold for paper, in Wall street.

He has since offered to repay money to the amount of the sums out of which he defrauded the two houses in England.

The cause assigned in the Eastern papers for the President's return, is his ill health—though they state that he looks better than when he left Boston; and a gentleman, who came in the boat with him from Providence, says, distinctly, that his health is improving. The extreme haste too with which the journey is pressed, seems inconsistent with the cause assigned. He intends, it is said, to reach Washington this evening, making the distance thus from Boston in three days, and it can hardly be supposed if ill health were the cause of his return, that he would risk the fatigue and exhaustion inevitable upon such rapid traveling. It is supposed, therefore, that some other cause than the one assigned, has led to this unexpected step, and conjecture is busy and anxious in relation to it. The tenor of some of the surmises may be gathered from the fact that the United States Bank stock fell one per cent. in price, yesterday. The disappointment of our friends in Maine and New Hampshire will be extreme.—*New York Standard, July 3.*

Mourning.—Mourning among the ancients was expressed by very different signs, as by tearing their clothes, wearing sackcloth, laying aside crowns and other ensigns of honor: thus Plutarch, in his life of Cato, relates, that from the time of his leaving the city with Pompey, he neither shaved his head, nor as usual, wore the crown or garland. A public grief was sometimes testified by a general fast. Among the Romans, a year of mourning was ordained, by law, for women who had lost their husbands. In public mourning, the shops of Rome were shut up; the senators laid aside their laticlavian robes, the consuls sat in a lower seat than usual, and the women put aside all their ornaments. The colors of the dress, or habit, worn to signify grief, are different in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary color for mourning, is *black;* in China, it is white, a color that was the mourning of the ancient Spartan and Roman ladies; in Turkey, it is blue or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown; and kings and cardinals mourn in purple. Every nation and country gave a reason for their wearing the particular color of their mourning; *black*, which is the privation of light, is supposed to denote the privation of life; white is an emblem of purity; yellow is to represent, that death is the end of all human hopes, because this is the color of leaves when they fall and flowers when they fade; brown denotes the earth, to which the dead returns; blue is an emblem of the happiness which it is to be hoped the deceased enjoys; and purple and violet, is supposed to express a mixture of sorrow and hope.—The custom of mourning for the dead in shrieks and howlings is of great antiquity, and prevails almost universally among the followers of Mahomet.

PROSPECT HILL

Literary & Scientific Institution.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

ON the 1st of July, Mr. DANIEL STONE intends opening, near the City of Pittsburgh, an Institution for the instruction of boys. Its plan is to combine, as far as possible, the peculiar advantages of a domestic and public education.—The pupils, with the principal and assistants, will constitute one family, and be at all times under careful supervision. The *Discipline* will be mild, but strict, such as a father, solicitous for the welfare of his children, would exercise over them. It is believed that an appeal to reason, and the sense of honor and duty, will generally secure obedience. Coercive measures will, therefore, be adopted only in extreme cases.

The *Course of Study* will embrace the English, Latin, Greek, and French Languages; Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; Geography and History—Ancient and Modern; Rhetoric, Composition, and Elocution; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Penmanship, Orthography, and Reading. Frequent examinations will be held, open to the friends and relations of the youths.

The *Mode of Instruction* will be thorough and critical, and no subject will be relinquished until fully understood. That the scholar's mind may become vigorous, active, and self-confident—prepared for the stern conflicts of life, and a fearless discharge of its duties, he will be encouraged to reason and decide for himself.

Each student will be required to attend such church as his parent or guardian shall designate.

To preserve health and elasticity of spirits, to check indolence, and promote industry among the students, they will be daily exercised in athletic sports.

Pupils will be admitted between the ages of *Six* and *Sixteen*. None can be received for less than one term.

The uniform *Dress* will consist of a cap, blue roundabout, with metal buttons, and blue pantaloons. Every article of clothing should be marked with the owner's name in full.

The *Terms* are two hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly in advance. This includes Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Mending, Light, and Fuel.

The *Vacations*, after the present year, will be three—the 1st, of two weeks, from the 3d Wednesday in April; the 2d, of four weeks, from the 2d Wednesday in August; and one week at Christmas.

The *Matron's* department will be under the care of Mrs. Reynolds, of this city.

References—STEPHEN COLWELL, Esq.
Rev. Dr. UPFOLD,
Hon. JUDGE SHALER,
Professor HALSEY,
Rev. Dr. LACEY,
Hon. HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh, June 28—tf

Water Works for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a piece of Land, situated in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, on the north branch of Peters' Creek, called Piney Fork, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, within half a mile of the state road, leading from Pittsburgh to Morgantown: a road to Williamsport passes along the north side of the said place, on which are erected a Grist Mill, Oil Mill, and Saw Mill, a Frame Dwelling, &c. There is a permanent Stone Dam, with the advantage of a good natural seat, a good stream of water, and situated in a good part of the country, renders it suitable for any kind of Water Works, that a purchaser might think proper to apply. Persons wishing to purchase property of the above description, will please call, and they shall, for cash, have a good bargain, and a title warranted indisputable.

JAMES STERRITT,
Allegheny Borough.

May 24, 1833—eow6t

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, July 12, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
ALUM.—Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		4½	0	4¾
Pearl do		4¼	0	5
Scorched Salts		3¾	0	4
Black Salts,	2	75	3	00
APPLES.				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04½	0	05½
Hams, covered		8¾	0	09
do uncovered		7	0	08
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		12½	0	15
do in kegs, do		6	0	7
Roll in bbls.		8	0	09
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10		0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		37½	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		06½	0	7
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables		11½		12½
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		16	0	17
St. Domingo		13	0	13½
Rio		14	0	14½
Havana Coffee		13½	0	14
COAL—Deliv. bush.		3½	0	4
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12	0	00
Common do.		09	0	00
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00

Mr. Webster.—The Cincinnati papers inform us that Mr. Webster has left that place on his return to the East. In consequence of the prevalence of the cholera in Kentucky, he declined visiting that state. We speak the feelings of the whole community when we say, that it is a matter of deep regret that *any circumstance* should have prevented the people of Kentucky from having it in their power to testify to Mr. Webster the regard they entertain for him as a citizen and as a statesman. The citizens of Kentucky have looked forward with much eagerness for the period when the great son of New England would visit their state, and see with his own eyes how much there was in this favored land to justify the attachment of her children to it. We wished him to have contrasted our people with those of his own section, confident that he would have discovered much to admire in us, although it was totally different from that to which he had been accustomed. *We were prepared to welcome him.* But since it is so ordered, that the fell discase which desolates our land, turning a paradise into a charnel house, has deprived us of this pleasure, we must indulge the hope that when the country is restored to health, he will return again. Cicero, we are told, when he visited the cities of Greece, although under the clouds of political displeasure, was every where, in that polished land, greeted as the accomplished orator and skilful civilian. Mr. Webster would have found that in Kentucky he was considered as the compeer of our own great orator—like him an ornament to the bar—the halls of legislation, and the national councils; and like them deserving of the respect and attention of every man who took pride in the fame and achievements of his countrymen.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

We have received, says the Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette, of Wednesday, a letter from a friend in Charlottesville, (Va.,) giving the particulars of a very unpleasant and personal rencontre between W. C. Rives, of the U. S. Senate, and Thomas W. Gilmer, of the House of Delegates, which occurred in that place, on the 1st inst. The matter will probably be made the subject of publication by both parties; but we abstain from saying more at present, than that Mr. R. accused Mr. G. of some insincerity, which the latter repelled—that upon their meeting, one attempted to thrust his hand in the other's face, which was replied to by the use of the horsewhip, &c. The Court being in session, they were immediately summoned before it, and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of one thousand dollars.—*Nat. Gaz., July 5.*

Extraordinary Case.—A most extraordinary case came before the Court of King's Bench of this District, on Saturday last, the nature of which the following details will give some idea:

A young lady, from Upper Canada, of the name of McMillan, about 16 years of age, was brought before the Court, on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, at the instance of a man of the name of Kennedy.—It appeared in testimony before the Court, that this young man resided for a couple of years with the step father of the young lady in the capacity of a clerk. That having had, in consequence, frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with her, he persuaded her for certain reasons to elope with him. They escaped through a window from the second story of the house, by means of a ladder, during the night: and having embarked in a canoe, gained the opposite or American side of the St. Lawrence, and were married at Massena.

In the meantime, the family, having discovered their flight, the step father and one of the uncles of the young lady followed the fugitives, whom they overtook about nine o'clock in the morning, two hours after the marriage ceremony had been performed. The young lady appeared very much affected, and seemed very glad to be rejoined by her friends, with whom she consented to return, when asked so to do, having declared that Romeo Kennedy had deceived her. Some time afterwards she was placed by her father, at her own request, at one of the Nunneries of this city. Kennedy, discovered her retreat, and by a writ of Habeas Corpus, had the young lady brought before the court. The Judge having heard the parties by their attorneys, and read the several affidavits on both sides, decided, that as Miss McMillan was not detained against her will, the writ of Habeas Corpus did not apply to her case—especially as she was at her liberty to leave the Convent when she pleased, and as she declared in her own affidavit before the court, that she was desirous not to be restored to Kennedy. The writ was discharged accordingly. Miss McMillan belongs to a most respectable family, and the question excited a great deal of interest.—*Montreal Vindicator, June 28.*

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Quito, Maxfield, arrived at New Bedford, on Wednesday, from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 17th of May. Captain Maxfield has favored the Editors of the New Bedford Gazette, with the following intelligence:—

Don Miguel's fleet was lying at Lisbon at that time, inactive for want of men. On the 12th the Government commenced pressing every Portuguese that could be found on board the shipping in port, as well as on shore, for the army and navy. On the 13th, an order was issued to all the shipwrights and caulkers, forbidding their working on any merchant vessel, until one of the Government's old ships, which had been condemned, was repaired, and requiring them to work on board, every day, not excepting Sundays.

Nothing of consequence had transpired at Oporto, and if there had, it would have been almost impossible to obtain correct information, as all the avenues for impartial accounts had been closed by the Government.

Don Pedro was expected at Lisbon in about ten days, and it was thought that he would be received with open arms by all classes. The cause of Don Miguel was very unpopular among the people, but they of course did not dare to express their opinion openly. Desertions were frequent, and to a considerable extent, both from the army and navy, mostly in consequence of not receiving their pay. It was stated that Don Miguel had not paid his men for sixteen months, although he has from time to time promised it to them in two months, which is the case at the present time.

The Cholera had been raging at Lisbon to a considerable extent, but had in a great measure subsided when the Quito sailed. No cases had however appeared on board the shipping.

Brig Tim, Jarvis, of Boston, sailed May, 12th for Oporto—had been detained 17 days by the Government, in consequence of having flour on board, which is contraband at Lisbon.

Holland and Belgium.—Capt. Hewitt, of the Gem, arrived at New York, from Antwerp, whence he sailed on the 20th of May, reports that the note of warlike preparation had again been sounded in Belgium, and that the third division of the army, comprising 12,000 men, had advanced to the boundary to oppose the Dutch, who were encamped in force near the line. It is also stated that the Belgians were fitting out gun boats upon the Scheldt. Our London advices, it will be recollected, are to the 23d of May, and no mention was made in them of these hostile indications.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Population.—The Atlas says, Spain has an average of but 63 individuals to the square mile; Scotland but 71; Denmark but 76; while Massachusetts has 78. Connecticut has 63; Rhode Island, 62; New York, 44; New Jersey, 38; Delaware, 38; Pennsylvania, 29; New Hampshire, 28; Vermont, 28; Ohio, 25; South Carolina, 18; Virginia, 17; Kentucky, 16; North Carolina, 15; Maine, 12; Indiana, 10; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 6; Louisiana, 5; Illinois, 3; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 2.—*Bost. Merc. Journal.*

Black Hawk and his companions, accompanied by Major Garland, arrived at Fairport, on Monday last in a steam boat, and proceeded west as far as Cleaveland, by stage. They stopped a short time at the Hotel in this village, where the curiosity of many was gratified with a sight of this distinguished Indian Chief. After having traveled over no inconsiderable portion of the U. States, and seen our munitions of war, and our habits, occupations, and the refinements and comforts of civilized society, they, doubtless, return to their native wilds, to the sports of the chase, and to the sylvan shades of the western forest, with renewed attachment to their former habits of an unrestrained and an uncivilized life.—*Painesville Gazette, July 6.*

Black Hawk and suite arrived at Buffalo on Friday evening, the 28th ult., and left there on the Sunday morning following, in the Steam Boat Uncle Sam, for Detroit. They availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Senecas, when a Buffalo.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1833.

☞ *Pittsburgh Gazette.*—Monday, July 29th, 1833, will complete *Forty Seven Years* since the first number of this paper was published.—After that day we will issue a daily paper.

☞Since the Report of the Board of Consulting Physicians, (on the 9th instant,) three deaths, by Cholera, have taken place.

Correction.—In our last paper, in giving Mr. Ashbridge's statement as to the resolution passed by the Common Council, we represented him to have said that "he had no *knowledge* of any such resolution having passed the councils."—Subsequent information having created some doubt in our mind as to the correctness of our statement of his language, we called on him on Wednesday; he then stated that we had not used, *exactly*, his language, and gave the following as his words—"he had no *recollection* of any such resolution having passed, the papers having been taken from him immediately after the councils adjourned." The distinction is a nice one, (if there is any difference,) but we wish to state, *precisely*, the truth; therefore we make this correction.

We are now satisfied, too, that the *Common* Council *did* pass the ridiculous resolution, as was stated in the Manufacturer, and that we gave that body credit for more good sense and discretion than it possessed.

Cause of Dew.—We have stopped a hole in one of our columns, to day, with an extract from that truly admirable work, 'Herschell's Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy,' which we have no doubt will be interesting to most of our readers. It is indeed a most beautiful specimen of experimental inquiry, and the conclusion to which it leads, is clear, undeniable, and satisfactory.—Among all those who will read our paper, perhaps very few have ever taken the trouble to ascertain the cause of that beautiful deposit of moisture, which is so familiar to us all.

Loss of the Lady of the Lake.—The circumstances attending the loss of this vessel, with upwards of two hundred passengers, principally from the county Tyrone, in Ireland, are truly appalling.—We publish, to day, a pretty full account of it, with a long list of the unfortunate sufferers, and also a list of those who escaped, which, in comparison, is fearfully short.—We fear that many of our fellow citizens, from the North of Ireland, will find the names of friends and relatives among the sufferers—we trust they will also find some among the survivors.

Mr. Webster left this city, for New York, on Monday last, and intends to take the tour by Bedford, Harrisburgh, Reading, and Easton, stopping a few days at Bedford and Harrisburgh.

Health of Pittsburgh.—We publish, to day, an extract of the Board of Consulting Physicians, in this city, in which they intimate, very strongly, the opinion that the use of stone coal operates as a strong counteracting influence to the spread of the Cholera.—It is certainly a very remarkable circumstance that the Cholera has been among us now for more than a month, and that, during all that time, out of a population of about 30,000 souls, we have not lost as many as died at Wheeling, or Maysville, or Lexington, in three days.

Those three towns, with a population, we believe, not exceeding eighteen thousand, lost more persons, in a single day, than Pittsburgh and vicinity have lost, by the same disease, in two years, and two separate visits of that scourge.—That an abundant use of stone coal does exercise a powerful influence upon our atmosphere, is proved by other facts. An experienced Physician, who has practised extensively both eastward and westward, and who has resided in Pittsburgh more than four years, and during that period enjoyed a respectable practice, assures us that he has never seen a single genuine indegenous case of that loathsome disease, the itch, since he came here. He also states that the summer complaint, or cholera infantum, does not prevail to one tenth part of the extent it does in other towns to the east and west of this place, and that the mortality arising from that complaint does not amount to one twentieth part.

We cheerfully publish the communication of Mr. Patterson, in relation to Mr. Robinson's opposition to a part of his report. It will bring up this question before the people:—Will you contend for a mere empty privilege,—a privilege which is of no advantage to you; a privilege which none of you can enjoy more than once or twice in a life time—which is useless, and may be injurious to the country; which may counteract all the efforts of the friends of a mild penal code, and render the experiment, in relation to the penitentiary, utterly hopeless?

Recollect that *Walters* was on the Grand Jury, in October last, and in the penitentiary in March. Recollect that it is supposed that he has many cronies in this city, who may, at any time, be placed on the Grand Jury, and thus have access to him, in the midst of a crowd of twenty or twenty three persons.

Connection with Lake Erie.—New reasons why this important improvement should be speedily completed, continually present themselves to the mind of every man—at least to the mind of every man who thinks as much about it as we have done for the last seven or eight years. Our mind may, for a time, be diverted from it, by the immense variety of occurrences which continually take place at home and abroad: our own business, or domestic concerns, or some such matter may, for a time, absorb our attention, but still, scarcely a month or a week can elapse without the development of some new matter, calculated to exhibit, in a still stronger light, the importance of a facile communication with the great Lakes.

We first agitated this matter several years ago. Since that time the great Ohio canal has been made—at once affording additional inducements to commence the connecting work, and increased facility in completing it.

On the 25th June, we published a small article, in relation to the proposed canal from Lake Erie to the Wabash; by this article it appeared that twenty miles of it have already been placed under contract, and sixteen miles more would be shortly, perhaps has been before this time. This canal will be about two hundred miles in length; extends through a region surpassed, in fertility, by none in our country. When once completed it will add to the immense amount of produce poured into Lake Erie, and the upper Lakes, by the natural rivers—the total products of the vast country extending from Terre Haute, on the Wabash, to the head of the Maumee, on the Lake. But for this proposed canal this great country could get to a market only by the Wabash and Ohio. As soon as this work is completed, that and Lake Erie will afford the easiest and most direct route to market. The whole product of that fertile country must be poured forth upon the bosom of Lake Erie, to seek from thence the most direct, the earliest, and the cheapest route to a market.

Besides every newspaper from Buffalo, from Erie, from Detroit, announces that a continual stream of migration is pouring into the Michigan Territory, and that country, which in 1800, contained only 550 inhabitants will, probably, in 1850, contain a half a million. The whole surplus produce of their labor must be put afloat in the first instance on Lake Erie. Lake Erie, therefore, seems destined to be the great reservoir to which the produce of the immense northern and western territory will be as naturally directed, as are its waters. Sharp witted self interest will as certainly direct the produce of this country to Lake Erie, on its way to a market, as gravity does the water on its way to the ocean. Whether this produce eventually proceeds to Montreal, to New York, to Philadelphia, or Baltimore, it must pass over Lake Erie, or at least a portion of it. The contest for its conveyance must, therefore, commence some where on Lake Erie. If it is once suffered to enter the New York, or the Welland canal, it is utterly lost to Philadelphia and Baltimore. If it is once directed from Lake Erie towards Pittsburgh, it is secured either to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and for ever lost to Montreal and and New York.

As then it seems manifest that this struggle must commence here, what advantages have we in this contest with Montreal and New York? These are our advantages, and they are decisive. Lake Erie is clear of ice at least four weeks sooner every spring, and four weeks longer every fall at Cleaveland than at Buffalo. So that a man sending a cargo of produce by the Ohio, and the cross cut and Pennsylvania canal to Philadelphia, can dispose of it and forward his return cargo, before he could reach Buffalo. In the fall, also, we possess a decided advantage, the harbor at Cleaveland being accessible much longer, and later than Buffalo.

Suppose some human power, with competent authority, had declared that the harbor at Cleaveland should be open for navigation four weeks sooner every Spring, and as much later every fall than that at Buffalo, would we not view this as a very high protective tariff in favor of our canal? Would we not consider it as almost equal to a prohibition of the use of the New York Canal? Well, nature has, and annually does this very thing, by a law more efficient than any of mere human authority. Will Pennsylvania, then, neglect or refuse to avail herself of this decided advantage, conferred upon her by the hand of the Almighty? She has before her a noble prize to contend for, and every assurance of success by proper exertions. Will she prove recreant to her duty? We trust not.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—We publish, below, the letter of this distinguished Statesman, declining the invitation to a public dinner; and, also, the Address delivered by the Mayor, which elicited from Mr. Webster his truly able, eloquent, and interesting speech.—We have not yet received a copy, but expect to obtain it shortly.

Pittsburgh, July 5th, 1833.

GENTLEMEN:—I hardly know how to express my thanks for the hospitable and cordial welcome with which the citizens of Pittsburgh are disposed to receive me, on this my first visit to their place.—The terms in which you express their sentiments in your letter of yesterday, far transcend all merits of mine, and can have their origin only in spontaneous kindness and good feeling. I tender to you, gentlemen, and to the meeting which you represent, my warmest acknowledgments. I rejoice, sincerely, to find the health of the city so satisfactory; and I reciprocate with all the people of Pittsburgh, the most sincere and hearty good wishes for their prosperity and happiness. Long may their city continue what it now is, an abode of comfort and hospitality, a refuge for the well deserving from all nations, a model of industry, and an honor to the country.

It is my purpose, gentlemen, to stay a day or two among you, to see such of your manufactories and public institutions, as it may be in my power to visit. I most respectfully pray leave to decline a public dinner, but shall have great pleasure in meeting such of your fellow citizens as may desire it, in the most friendly and unceremonious manner.

I am, Gentlemen, with very true regard,
Yours, DANIEL WEBSTER.
To Hon. JAMES ROSS and others,

I have to ask, Gentlemen, your attention for a few moments.

We are met here to mark our sense of the extraordinary merits of a distinguished statesman, and public benefactor. At his particular request, every thing like parade or cerimonial has been waved; and, in consequence, he has been the better enabled to receive, and to reciprocate, the hearty and spontaneous expression of your good will. I am now desired to attempt, in your name, to give utterance to the universal feeling around me.

Gentlemen—We are this day citizens of the *United* States. The Union is safe. Not a star has fallen from that proud banner around which our affections have so long rallied. And when, with this delightful assurance, we cast our eyes back upon the eventful history of the last year—when we recall the gloomy apprehensions, and perhaps hope less despondency, which came over us—who, gentlemen, can learn, without a glow of enthusiasm, that the great champion of the Constitution—that DANIEL WEBSTER—is now in the midst of us.—To his mighty intellect, the Nation, with one voice, confided its cause—of life or death. Shall there be withheld from the triumphant advocate of the nation, a nation's gratitude? Ours, gentlemen, is a government not of force but of opinion. The *reason* of the people must be satisfied before a call to arms. The mass of our peaceful and conscientious citizens cannot, and ought not—except in a clear case—to be urged to abandon the implements of industry for the sword and the bayonet. This consideration it is, that imparts to intellectual preeminence in the service of truth, its incalculable value. And hence the preciousness of that admirable and unanswerable exposition which has put down, once and forever, the artful sophisms of Nullification.

If, gentlemen, we turn to other portions of the public history of our distinguished guest, it will be found, that his claims to grateful acknowledgment, are not less imposing. The cause of Domestic Industry, of Internal Improvement, of Education, of whatever, in short, is calculated to render us a prosperous, united, and happy people—has found in him a watchful and efficient advocate. Nor is it the least of his merits, that, to our gallant *Navy*, Mr. Webster has been an early, far sighted, and persevering friend. Our interior position cannot render us cold and unobservant on this point, whilst the victory of Perry yet supplies to us a proud and inspiring anniversary. And such is the wonderful chain of mutual dependence which binds our Union, that, in the remotest corner of the west, the exchangeable value of every product must depend on the security with which the ocean can be traversed.

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long; yet I will add one word. I do but echo the language of the throngs that have crowded round Mr. Webster, in declaring, that the frank and manly simplicity of his character and manners, has created a feeling of personal regard which no mere intellectual ascendancy could have secured. We approached him with admiration for the achievements of his public career—never supposing, for a moment, that our hearts could have aught to do in the matter; we shall part, as from a valued friend, the recollection of whose virtues cannot pass away.

The harmonious party.—Three volunteer corps dined together, at Butler, on the 4th instant. Among the toasts we observed the following.

By *John Brinker.* Gen. Samuel M'Kean—his long tried services at the helm of Government of our state has proved him to be a firm and decided democrat—enlightened and patriotic statesman—he is held warm in the hearts of the democratic citizens of Pennsylvania.

By *Capt. James Potts*—Gen. S. M'Kean, the minion of S. D. Ingham the man of John C. Calhoun, the enemy of Gen. Jackson, and father of Nullification.

By *Arthur Frazier*—Gen. Samuel M'Kean, may he not be *tricked* out of his election next session of the Legislature.

By *Henry Rishaberger*—General Samuel M'Kean, *political factions* may rise against him, but whilst democracy reigns triumphant in Pennsylvania, their *persecution* will fall harmless at his feet.

By *M. S. Lowrie*—Martin Van Buren, let his friends in the next legislature remember the political history of Samuel M'Kean.

By *George King*—General M'Kean, his letter against Van Buren, displays Calhoun colors.

By *S. A. Gilmore*—Samuel M'Kean—the disorganiser of the democratic party.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—In justice to Mr. Robinson, it is proper for me to state, that when my report to the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary was placed before the Board in February, 1831, Mr. Robinson objected to that part of it which recommended the repeal of the law authorizing the visits of the Grand Juries to the Penitentiary, and advised expunging it from the report. A majority of the Inspectors, however, concurring in the propriety of it, my report was adopted, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature. It is proper for me further to state, that when my report was under consideration by the Board, Mr. Robinson observed that the Grand Jury considered it a privilege to visit the Penitentiary, and people were very tenacious of their privileges, that if we recommended the repeal of the law granting that privelege, the people might be dissatisfied, and, that I must take the responsibility upon myself.

Having been required by the Board to report to them my views in relation to the prison, and to afford to them any suggestions which might have occurred to me, respecting the improvement, management, and discipline of the same, I deemed it my duty to communicate to them my views and suggestions relating to the visits of the Grand Juries, as set forth in my report. The statements contained in my report, relating to the improper conduct of *some* of the Grand Jurors, are founded on facts, and had I withheld them at that time, I should not have faithfully discharged my duty.

JOHN PATTERSON.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Craig—The "Times," of yesterday, contains a list of persons who have recently died of Cholera Asphyxia. Among these, is the name of David Hall, Virgin Alley. It became the duty of the writer of this, to visit that old man in his last illness. He saw him twice within the 36 hours preceding his death, and spent some time at his bed side. And in order to correct an erroneous impression, he deems it his duty to say, that David Hall had not one of the characteristic symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, and *did not die of that disease.* E.

July 11, 1833.

Extract from the Report of the Board of Consulting Physicians.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 8, 1833.

To SAMUEL PETTIGREW, Esq.

SIR—In reply to a letter addressed by the Sanitary Board to the Board of Consulting Physicians, requesting them "to make a communication to the public, containing such recommendations to guard against the prevailing epidemic, as they may think expedient to preserve the public health," the following is respectfully submitted:—

Whatever may be the cause by which the course that cholera has been accustomed to pursue in other places, has been checked in this city, our citizens have much reason for self felicitation, and thankfulness to the Divine disposer of all events, for the exemption we have hitherto enjoyed from its ravages.

From the fact that it has made its appearance a second time in our city, and, at each time, obtained a fair introduction amongst us, carrying off from 25 to 30 persons at the first, and about the same number at the present visitation, but still not prevailing to any considerable extent, there is some little plausibility thrown over the supposition, that there is, in our local atmosphere, something unfavorable to its propagation. There is no city in the United States, and probably none in Europe, of the same limits, and population, where as much bituminous stone coal is consumed as in Pittsburgh. Beside the immense quantity consumed, daily, in our numerous and extensive manufactories, it is exclusively used in our houses and kitchens for fuel. Chemical changes are therefore constantly going on, on a very extensive scale, which gives us, at least, a peculiar condition of atmosphere.—It has been computed that several tons of sulphur are daily thrown off, within our limits, by the combustion of stone coal; many important gases are also disengaged, to mingle in every breath we breathe, and possibly to exert a direct agency in neutralizing or modifying the unseen, and, as yet, unknown, cause of cholera, and perhaps of other diseases. It is remarkable that intermittent fevers, and diseases produced by malarial emanations, have never prevailed extensively in this city. In many of the towns and cities in the western and southern sections of the United States, where such emanations are abundant, the mortality, from cholera, has been very great. How far the introduction of coal, as an article of fuel, would counteract the evil, is, at least, a subject worthy of consideration. In London the mortality from all other diseases has materially decreased since the introduction of coal; and in London, Manchester, and Liverpool, in all of which, coal is now very generally used, the mortality of cholera has been comparatively light, in proportion to the population. These considerations, though not strictly within the scope of this communication, are thrown out for the purpose of imparting a feeling of confidence and firmness to the minds of our citizens, so far as that may reasonably be done, and, also, with reference to the important bearing they must have, if confirmed by future experience, on the prospects and interests of Pittsburgh.

It is evident, however, that the epidemic influence, producing cholera asphyxia, with all its characteristic symptoms, has been, for the last month, extensively at work amongst us. About 30 of our citizens have fallen victims to it, and, probably, eight tenths of our population have labored under different shades and degrees of its premonitory symptoms, which, in circumstances better suited to its propagation, would have terminated, in a large proportion, in confirmed cholera. It is therefore proper to observe, most rigidly, all those precautions in diet, and modes of living, which experience has proved to be the best safe guards against the disease.

July 9, 10 o'clock, A. M.

P. S.—Within the week, ending this morning, the deaths from Cholera have been

In private practice,	8
At the Hospital,	4
Bayardstown,	1

Making 33 deaths, in a population of 20,000, since the 11th of last month, the date at which the first original case occurred in this city. During yesterday, and the day before, no deaths have occurred. JAS. R. SPEER, M. D.,
Secretary.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, July 3d, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, at St. John's Church, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Editor of the United States Gazette, to Mrs. MARIA H., daughter of BENJAMIN JONES, all of this City.—*U. S. Gazette.*

COBBETT'S WORKS, &c.

ADVICE to Young Men, and (incidentally) to Young Women, in the middle and higher ranks of life—in a series of letters, addressed to a youth, a lover, a husband, a citizen, and a subject; by William Cobbett—in 1 volume.

Cottage Economy; containing information relative to the brewing of beer, making of bread, keeping of cows, pigs, bees, ewes, goats, poultry, and rabbits; and relative to other matters deemed useful in the conducting of a laborer's family; to which are added, instructions relative to the selecting, the cutting, and the bleaching of the plants of English grass and grain; for the purpose of making hats and bonnets; and also, instructions for erecting and using ice houses after the Virginian manner. To which is added, the Poor Man's Friend: a Defence of the Rights of those who do the work, and fight the battles; by William Cobbett: in 1 volume.

A Grammar of the English Language, in a series of letters, intended for the use of Schools and young persons in general; but more especially for the use of soldiers, sailors, apprentices, and ploughboys; by William Cobbett; to which is added six lessons, intended to prevent statesmen from using false Grammar; and from writing in an awkward manner: in one volume.

Records of Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c.—and of a cruise in the Black Sea, with the Captain Pacha, in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831. By Adolphus Slade, Esq.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44, Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.
July 12—3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership formerly existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of S. C. BEVER & CO., was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 5th instant.

All persons who are indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to C. Bever, who is duly authorized to receive and receipt for the same; and all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to S. C. Bever. S. C. BEVER,
WILLIAM EBERHART.

☞The business will, hereafter, be carried on by the Subscribers, under the firm of BEVER & WOLTZ, who solicit a share of the public patronage and custom.

S. C. BEVER,
G. B. WOLTZ,
Brownsville, July 12, 1833.—tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of William Leet, Esq., late of Sharon, in Beaver county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, on Tuesday, the 20th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, situate in Beaver county, viz:—

No. 1, a plantation and tract of about 200 acres of land, with the allowance for roads, &c., situate about 4 miles from Beavertown, near to the Harmony road, in New Sewickly township, subject to the lease with John Whitterbarrett, the tenant in possession, which expires 1st April, 1835.—There is coal and lime stone on this tract.

No. 2. An Out Lot of 10 acres, near Bridgewater, which will be divided and sold in 4 separate parts.

No. 3. A Lot of Ground adjoining Hugh Hamilton, near Bridgewater, 52 feet on Cherry alley, and upwards of 200 feet in depth.

No. 4. A House and Lot in Sharon, at present in the tenure of Washington Willis and John Frazier.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground, 60 feet front, in Sharon, Main street, and 130 feet in depth.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, and the other half payable in one year. For further information, apply to Jonathan Leet, Hugh Hamilton, or Jonathan Davis, or to the subscriber, at Sewickly bottom. DAVID SHIELDS.
July 12, 1833—t16A. *Executor.*

200 BBLS. Fresh Flour;
4 bbls. Honey;
40 do. Whiskey;
30 do. Hugus' "Arrac;"
Just received, on consignment—for sale by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd.
Pittsburgh, July 12 1833.—4w.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

AGREEABLY to the 4th section of the Ordinance for Sanitary Purposes, the following gentlemen, on its reorganization, will constitute the Board of Health for the month of July, viz:

Samuel Pettigrew, *Mayor.*
E. Pentland, *Recorder.*
J. Young, C. Von Bonnhorst, Robert Christy, *Aldermen.*
Walter Forward, John B. Butler, S. P. Darlington, *Select Council.*
C. Darragh, Joseph Coltart, *Common Council.*

The Board will meet three times in every week, and oftener, should the cholera or any emergency require it. July 12, 1833—1m

20 BOXES Y. H. TEA;
20 do. LEMONS;
Just received and for sale by
JAMES IRWIN.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
July 2, 1833.

☞*New Sabbath School Book.*

LUKE LOOMIS & Co. have just received from Boston, a supply of all the publications of the *Massachusetts Sabbath School Union*, and also, of the *Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.* Among the recently published Works are—

LETTERS TO A SISTER; or a Directory for Young Christian Females; being a series of Letters from a Brother to a Younger Sister. By Harvey Newcomb, (written for the Mass. S. S. Society.)

HISTORY OF INTEMPERANCE; with an account of the Temperance Reformation: by Harvey Newcomb, (written for the Mass. S. S. Union.) The publications of both the above Societies will be sold *by retail* at the Boston prices—a liberal discount made to Sabbath School Committees, or persons purchasing by the quantity, at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.
July 9, 1833—3t

FRESH DRUGS, &C.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, *No. 162, Liberty street, opposite Sixth street,* have recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which they will sell, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

☞They have also for sale, Dye stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c.
July 5, 1833.—swlm&w6m.

A STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, eleven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Frankstown road, a speckled Cow, with two nicks in her right ear. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
HUGH M'INTIRE.
June 28—3t*

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, No. 162 Liberty street, opposite Sixth street, are constantly supplied with the following Liquors in quantity, of their own manufacture, which they will sell, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms:

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Caraway do.
Gin,	Perfect Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
Alcohol,	Lemon do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Annisseed do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

Having made arrangements in the East for a regular supply of FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, they will always have on hand a large and general assortment. Their present stock consists of the following:

French Brandy,	Sweet Malaga Wine,
Holland Gin,	Madeira do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Lisbon do.
Port Wine,	Teneriffe do.
Red do.	Claret do.

Also, New England Rum. Monongahela Whiskey, by the barrel, &c. Grocers, Tavern Keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
July 5, 1833—swlmw6m

Valuable Country Property

FOR SALE.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND, containing 22 Acres, on the Monongahela river, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining the lands of Anthony Beelen, Esq. The above property is eligibly situated for country seats, and the soil well adapted to gardening, and will be sold whole, or in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to BISSELL & SEMPLE.
No. 55 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1833—w3t.

SATIN BEAVER

HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.
April 23—1y

ABSCONDED from the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, ABRAHAM WILLARD, an indented apprentice to Henry Holdship & Son.

All persons are cautioned against employing, harboring, or trusting him, as we will pay no debts of his contracting.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
June 21, 1833.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed 9th April, 1833, it is made the duty of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, within three months after the passage of said act, to fix the places of holding all general and city elections at such houses within the bounds of the respective Wards, and not elsewhere, as said Councils may designate—Therefore,

Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils aforesaid, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, the qualified electors of the city of Pittsburgh shall vote at all general and city elections, within the bounds of their respective Wards, as follows:

The electors of the North Ward at the house now occupied by Thos. Wynne, at the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets.

The electors of the South Ward at the house now occupied by Wm. Alexander, as the 'Masonic Hall,' corner of Smithfield and Third streets.

The electors of the East Ward at the house now occupied by John Dully, corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

The electors of the West Ward at the Court House, in the Diamond.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained, &c.,* That so much of any Ordinance, heretofore passed, as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, July 3d, 1833.

JOHN B. BUTLER,
Pres't Select Council, *pro tem.*
Attest—
J. J. ASHBRIDGE, Cl'k Com. Council, *pro tem.*
JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
July 5, 1833—3t

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Laws of the Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for 1832-3, have been received at the Prothonotary's office, and are ready for delivery to all persons entitled to receive them.
W. M'CANDLESS, Proth'y.
July 5, 1833—3t.

☞The other papers of the city will copy the above, three times, and charge the county.

NEW WORKS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CHAPERON: edited by Lady Dacre—in 2 vols.

THE WIFE: a Tale of Mantua—a Play, in 5 Acts: By James Sheridan Knowles, Author of 'Virginius,' 'The Hunchback,' &c.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
July 5.—4t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 13th of July, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
100	1,000	100,000
16	500	8,000
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,480
112	50	5,500
112	40	4,480
224	30	6,620
1960	20	39,200
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!
July 5, 1833.

NEW BRIGHTON
FEMALE SEMINARY,

Under the superintendence of M. T. C. Gould,
LATE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber, in compliance with his former notice, has now the pleasure of announcing, to the inhabitants of Beaver and the neighboring counties, that his contemplated *Institution* will be opened on Monday, the 3d of June inst.—where young ladies will be thoroughly taught in all the useful branches of modern female education, and in such of the higher and ornamental departments of science, literature, and the arts, as are usually acquired in the best institutions of the Atlantic states. In addition to this, an untiring attention will be paid to the manners, morals, health, and personal comfort of all committed to his care.

The location of this establishment is pleasant, the air salubrious, the scenery delightfully picturesque and imposing, the buildings light and airy, and charges low, viz: from $100 to $150 per annum, including every expense, except for books and stationery.

For board, washing, and instruction in the common branches of an English education, such as Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Moral Philosophy, &c. (with plain Sewing, if required,) per year,	$100
Those who are not boarders, and

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will of A. Stewart, Esq., will be sold, for Cash, or on a short credit, 115 or 120 acres of land, lying on the Ohio river, 4 miles below Pittsburgh, 30 or 40 acres first rate bottom land, the upland being good, and well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will view the premises before they make an offer. Mr. Jones, who now occupies the Farm, will show it to those who may wish to view it. A good title will be made to the purchaser, and possession given at sale, reserving to the tenant what he occupies to the first of April, 1834.

☞ On application to either of thesubscribers, the terms of sale may be known.

DAVID CALHOON, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES PATTERSON, }

Mifflin township, June 4, 1833—tf

SMITH & MELLOR,

TEACHERS OF MUSIC on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Flute, Violin, and Violincello. Pupils on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, and Singing, will be instructed at their dwellings, or at the Music Room of the subscribers. For terms, &c., apply at their Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, between Wood and Market. SMITH & MELLOR.

June 21, 1833—tf

14 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR—received per Steam Boat Envoy, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, June 7, 1833—tf

MANN'S AXES.

50 DOZEN MANN'S AXES—first quality. Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
June 14. *No. 38, Water street.*

THE WESTERN FEMALE
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey*, and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833—tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate. Address T. K GREENBANK.
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK.
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
May 24, 1833.

Commission and Forwarding Business,
AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership for the transaction of the above business, at Louisville, in Kentucky.

WILLIAM SRODES,
LEANDER CLARKE.
June 18, 1833—3m

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.
June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendenceof the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum: immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

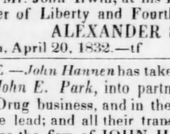
GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with ageneral assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE,
SAM'L C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO 66, WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS. best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
re**20** do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.
May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and sbility, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.: and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER.
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin.)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appea to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE. } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, "It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes givingt emporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED.
President of the present Town Council.
Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Mignonnette, Bank of the Ohio, May 21.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

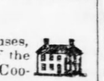
To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics*, &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.



ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally. THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE.
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation: it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,
For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of